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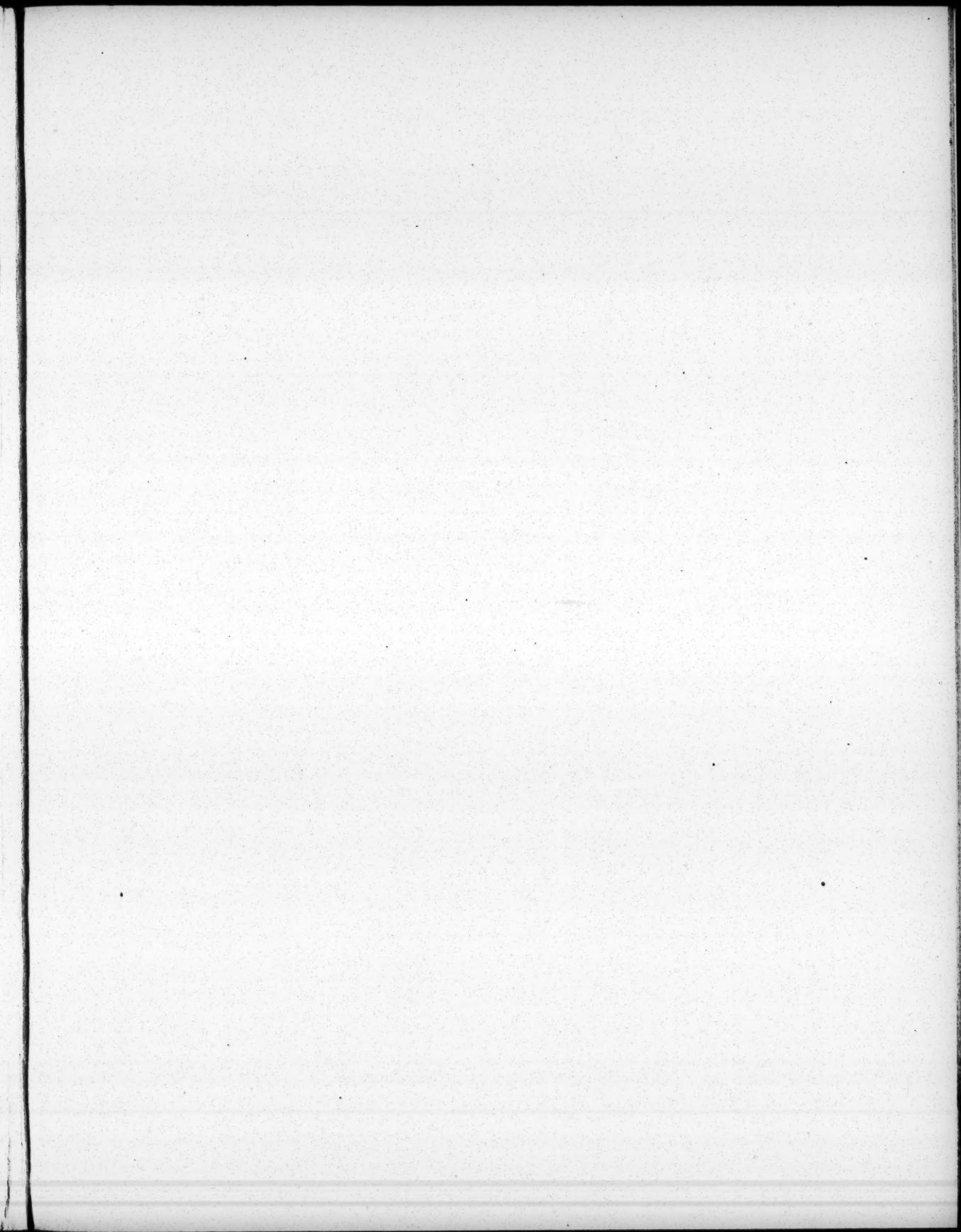


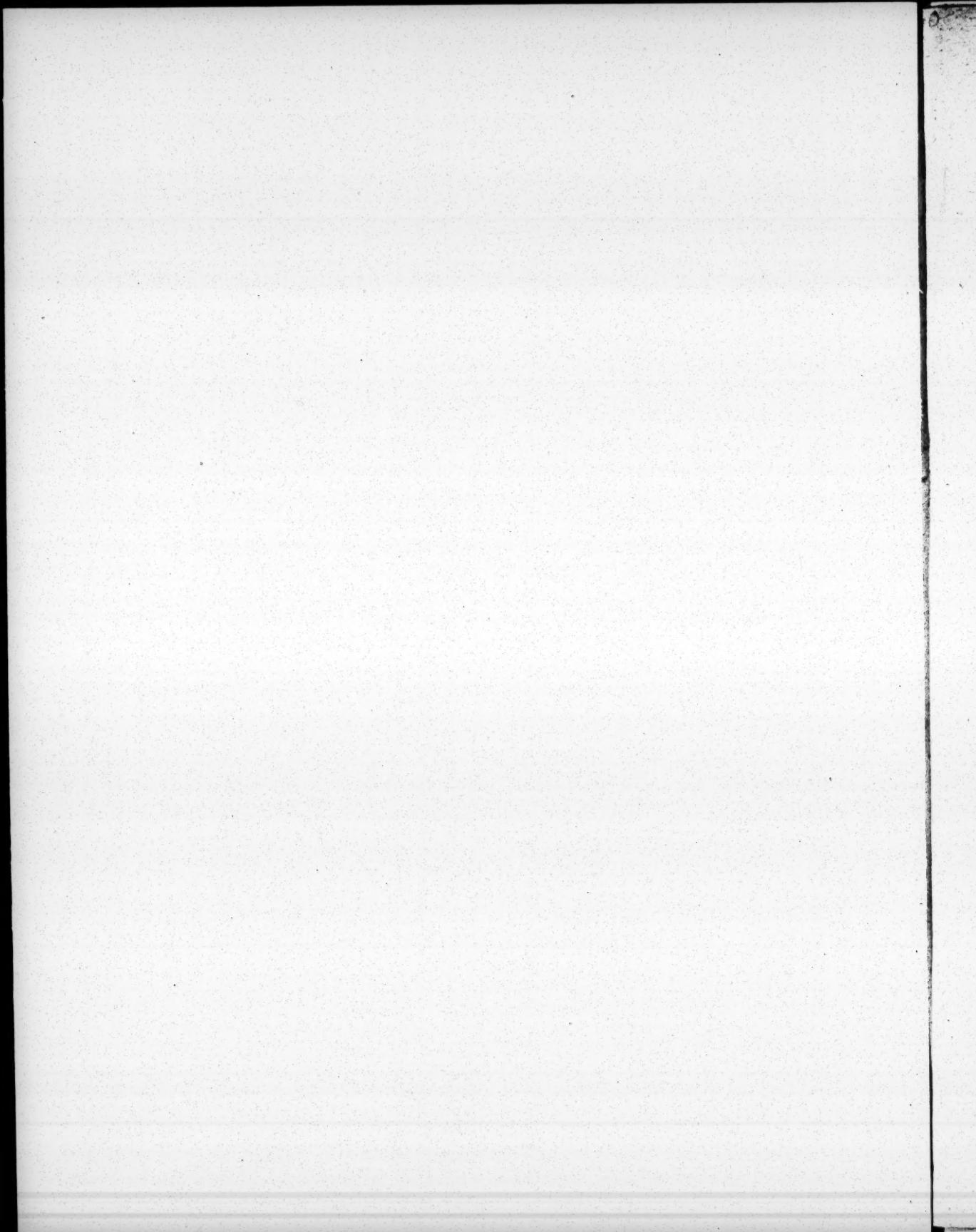
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THE
DECLARATION
OF THE LORDS AND

Commons assembled in the Par-
liament of England to the Subjects
of Scotland.

WITH
HIS MAIESIES

Message to the Lords of His Privy Counsell
of Scotland upon that occasion.

Charles R.

Our expresse pleasure is, That this Our Declaration be Published in
all Churches and Chappels within Our Kingdome of England and
Dominion of Wales, by the Parsons, Vicars, or Curates of the
same.

Printed by His MAIESIES Command,

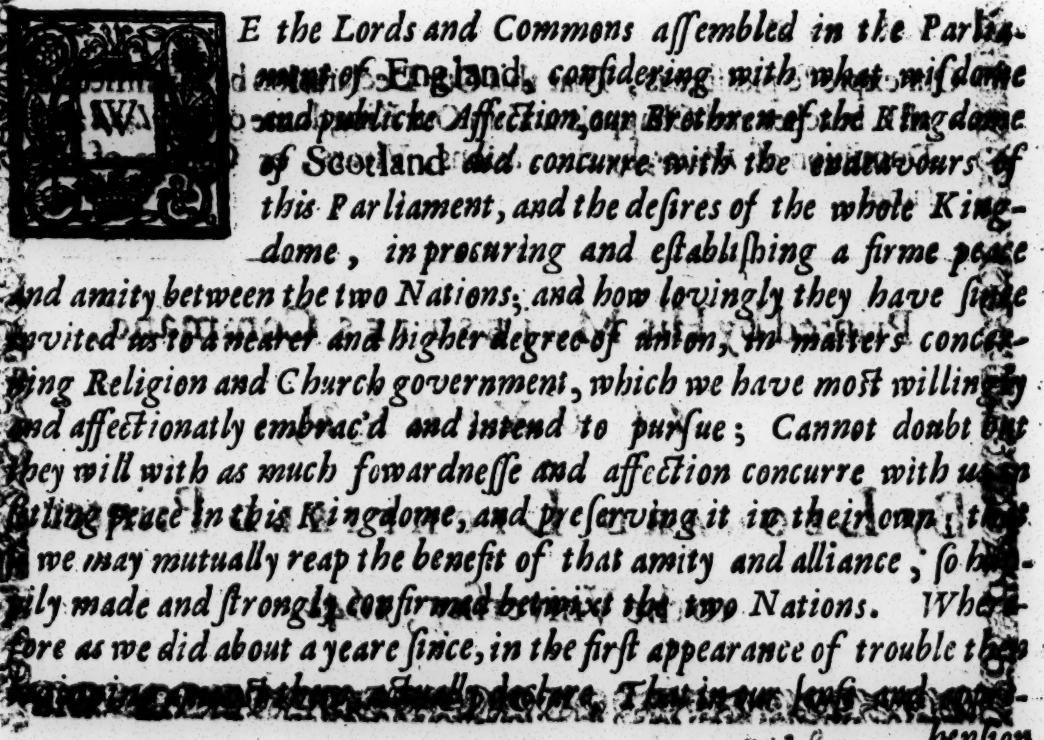
AT OXFORD,

By LEONARD LICHFIELD Printer
to the Vniversity, 1642.

and the said Parliament made

the 23rd of October, 1603.

THE
DECLARATION
OF THE
LORDS AND COMMONS
assembled in the Parliament of En-
gland, to the Subjects of Scotland, &c.

E the Lords and Commons assembled in the Parliament of England, considering with what misfortune and publicke Affection, our Brethren of the Kingdome of Scotland did concurre with the endeavours of this Parliament, and the desires of the whole Kingdome, in procuring and establishing a firme peace and amity between the two Nations; and how lovingly they have since invited us to a nearer and higher degree of union, in matters concerning Religion and Church government, which we have most willingly and affectionately embrac'd and intend to pursue; Cannot doubt but they will with as much fowardnesse and affection concurre with us in keeping peace in this Kingdome, and preserving it in their owne: that we may mutually reap the benefit of that amity and alliance, so handily made and strongly confirmed betwixt the two Nations. Wherefore as we did about a yere since, in the first appearance of trouble thene comynge, to have fully declare Their intent and pur-

bension of the Nationall alliance betwixt us, we were thereby bound to apply the authority of Parliament, and power of this Kingdome to the preservation and maintenance of their peace. And seeing now that the troubles of this Kingdome are grown to a greater height, and the subtle practice of the Common Enemy of the Religion and Liberty of both Nations, do appeare with more Evidence, strength, and danger then they did at that time, we hold it necessary to declare, that in our judgement the same obligation lies upon our Brethren by the afore-mentioned Act, with the power and force of that Kingdome to assist us in repressing those amongst us, who are now in armes, and make Warre not only without consent of Parliament, but even against the Parliament, mad for the destruction thereof.

Wherefore we have thought good to make known to our Brethren, that His Majesty hath given Commission, to divers eminent and known Papists, to raise forces, and to compose in Army in the North, and other parts of this Kingdome, which is the joyne with diverse forraine forces intended to be transported from beyond the Seas, for the destruction of this Parliament, and of the Religion and Liberty of the Kingdome: And that the Prelaticall party of the Clergy and their Adherents have likewise incited His Majesty to raise another Army, which in His own Person he doth conduct against the Parliament, & the City of London, plundring and robbing sundry well-affected Townes within their power. And that in prosecution of their malice, they are so presumptuous and predominant of His Majesties resolution, that they forbear no shoughing in places, to which His Majesty hath given his Royall word and Protection. A great cause and incentive of which malice, proceeds from the designe they have to hinder the Reformation of Ecclesiastical government in this Kingdome, so much longed for by all the true lovers of the Protestant Religion. And hereupon we further desire our Brethren of the Nation of Scotland, to raise such forces as they shall judge sufficient for the securing the peace of their own borders, against the ill-affected persons there, as likewise to assist us in suppressing the Army of Papists and Forrainers, which, as we expect, will shortly be on foot heere, and if they be not timely prevented may prove as mischievous and destructive to that Kingdome, as to our selves.

And though we seek nothing from his Majesty that may diminish His just Authority or Honour, and have by many humble Petitions endeavoured to put an end to this unnaturall Warre and combustion in the Kingdome; and to procure His Majesties protection and Security for our Religion, Liberty and persons, (according to that great trust which His Majesty is bound to by the Lawes of the Land;) and shall still continue to renew our Petitions in that kind. Yet to our great griefe we see the Papisticall, and malignant Counsell, so prevalent with His Majesty, and His person so engaged to their power, that we have little hope of better successse of our petitions then we formerly had, and are thereby necessitated to stand upon our just defense; and to seek the speedy and powerfull assistance of our Brethren of Scotland, according to that Act agreed upon in the Parliaments of both Kingdomes, the common duty of Christianity, and the particular interests of their own Kingdome.

To which we hope God will give such a blessing, that it may produce the preservation of Religion, the Honour, Safety and peace of His Majesty and all His Subjects; and a more strict conjunction of the Counsells, designes and endeavours of both Nations, for the comfort and relief of the reformed Churches beyond Sea.

7. Novemb. 1642.

Hen. Elsing,
Cl. Parl. D. Com.

John Browne,
Cler. Parliam.

His

His Majesties Message to the Lords of His Privie Counsell of Scotland, upon the afore-said Occasion.

Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cosenes, and Right Trustie and Well beloved Counsellours, We greet you well. Wee have lately scene a paper presented to Vs by the Earle of Lynsey, as a Declaration of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament of Eng. of the 7. of Novem. to Our Subjects of Our Kingdome of Scotland; which after many high taxes of Vs and Our Government, very earnestly invites, and in a manner challenges assistance, from that our Native Kingdome, of men and Armes for making Warre against Vs, making a clayme to that assistance, by vertue of the late Act of pacification, to the which (out of our desire to make a perpetuall union betweene our two kingdomes, for the happinesse of both, and by it the more firmly to establish our own greatnessse and just power,) We cheerfully consented.

As we are at our soule afflicted, that it hath bin in the power of any factious, ambitious, and malitious persons, so far to posse the hearts of many of Our Subjects of England, as to rayse this miserable distemper and distraction in this kingdome, against all Our reall actions and endeavours to the contrary so we are glad, and this rage and fury hath so far transported them that they apply themselves in so grosse a manner to our Subjects of Scotland, whose experiance of our Religion, Justice, and love of Our people will not suffer them to beleeve those horrid Scandals layd upon Vs; anb their Affection, Loyalty, and jealousy of Our Honour, will disdaine to bee made instruments to oppresse their Native Soveraigne, by assisting an odious Rebellion. Wee have from time to time acquainted our Subjects of that Kingdom with the Accidents and circumstances which have disquieted this: how (after al the acts of justice, grace, and Favour performed on our part, which were or could bee desired to make a people compleatly happy,) wee

were driven by the force and violence of rude; and tumultuous Assemblies, from Our City of London, and Our two Houses of Parliament. How attempts have beene made to impose lawes upon our Subjects without Our consent, contrary to the Foundation, and constitution of this kingdom. How our Forts, goods and Navie were seized and taken from vs by force, and imployed against Vs: Our Revenue and Ordinary subsittance wrested from Vs. How we have beene pursued with scandalous and reproachfull language; bold, false, and seditious Pasquils, and libells publikely allowed against Vs; and bin told that we might, without want of modesty and duty, be deposed. Now after all this (before any force raised by Vs) an Army was raised, and a Generall appointed to lead that Army against us, with a Commission to kill, slay, and destroy all such who should be faithfull to Vs. That when We had bin by these meanes compelled with the assistance of Our good Subjects, to raise an Army for Our necessary defence, We sent diverse gratiouse Messages, earnestly desiring that the calamities of a Civill war might bee prevented by a Treaty, and so we might know the grounds of this mis-understanding. How wee were absolutely refused to bee treated with: and how at last the Army (raised, as was pretended, for the defence of Our person) was brought into the Field against Vs, gave Vs battaile, and (though it pleased God to give Vs the victory) destroyed many of good Subjects, with as imminent danger to our own person and our Children, as the skill and malice of desperate Rebels could contrive: of all which and the other indignities which have bin offer'd Vs, we doubt not the duty and affection of Our Scottish Subjects will have so just a resentiment, that they will expresse to the world the sense they have of Our sufferings. And Our good Subjects of Scotland are not, wee hope so great strangers to the affaires of this kingdom, to believe that this misfortune and distraction is beget and brought upon Vs by Our 2. Houses of Parliament: (though in truth no unwarantable action against the law can be justified even by that authority) They wel know how the Mēbers of both Houses have been driven thence, in so much that above 300, Mēbers are not now there above eighty,

and of above one hundred of the House of Peeres, not above fif-
teene or sixteen. All which are so awed by the multitude of A-
nabaptists, Brownists, and other Persons, desperate and decayed
in their fortunes, in and about the City of London, that in truth
their consultations have not the freedome and privilege which
belong to Parliaments. Concerning any Commissions granted
by Vs to papists to raise Forces, we must refer our good Subjects
to a Declaration lately set forth by Vs upon the occasion of that
scandal, which we send together with this: and for Our owne
true and zealous Affection to the protestant Religion, (the Ad-
vancement whereof our Soule desires) we can give no other in-
stances, then Our constant practice, on which malice it selfe can
lay no blemish, and those many protestations wee have made in
the sight of Almighty God, to whom we know we shal be deer-
ly accomptable, if we faile in the observation. For that scar-
dalous imputation of our Intention of bringing in forraigne for-
ces, as the same is raised without the least colour or shadow of
reason, and solemnly disavowed by Vs in many of our Decla-
rations; so there cannot be a clearer argument to our Subjects
of Scotland that we have no such thought, then that wee have
hitherto foreborne to require the Assistance of that our Native
Kingdome, from whose Obedience, Duty and Affection we should
confidently expect it, if wee thought our owne strength here too
weake to preserve Vs, and of whose courage, and Loyalty wee
shall look to make use, before We shall think of any Forreigne
ayde to succour Vs. And we know no reasonable or understand-
ing man can suppose Our good Subjects of Scotland are obli-
ged, or enabled by the late Act of Parliament in both kingdoms
to obey the invitation which is made to them by this pretended
Declaration; when it is so evidently provided for by that Act,
That as the Kingdome of England shall not make warre against
the Kingdome of Scotland, without consent of the Parliament
of England, so the Kingdome of Scotland shall not make warre
against the Kingdome of England, without the consent of the
Parliament of Scotland: and whea they have alwayes declared
themselves so carefull of Our Honour, safety, and just Rights,
which now undergoe so great violation.

This we have thought fit to say upon occasion of this late Declaration, and do commend it to you the Lords of our privy Counsell of our Kingdome of Scotland, to be communicated & published to all our loving Subjects there; and if the grave Counsell and advice, which you derived hither by your Act of the 22. of Aprill last, had been followed here, in a tender Care of Our Royall person, and of our Princely Greatnesse and Authority, then would not this face of Confusion have appeared, which now threates this Kingdome: And therefore we require you to use your utmost Endeavour to informe our Subjects of that our Kingdom, of the truth of our Condition, and that you suffer not the scandals and imputations laid on us, by the malice and Treason of some men, to make any Impression in the minds of our people, to the lessening or corrupting their Affection and Loyalty to us; but that you assure them the hardnesse we now undergo, and the Armes we have beene compelled to take up, are for the defence of our person, and safety of our life, for the maintenance of the true protestant Religion, for the preservation of the laws, Liberties, and Constitution of this Kingdome, and for the just privileges of Parliament: and looke no longer for the blessing of Heaven, then We endeavour the defence and Advancement of all these: and wee doubt not a dutifull concurrence in Our Subjects of Scotland, in the care of our Honour and just Rights, will draw downe a blessing upon that Nation too.

Gived at our Court at Oxford, the sixtb Day of
D E C E M B E R.

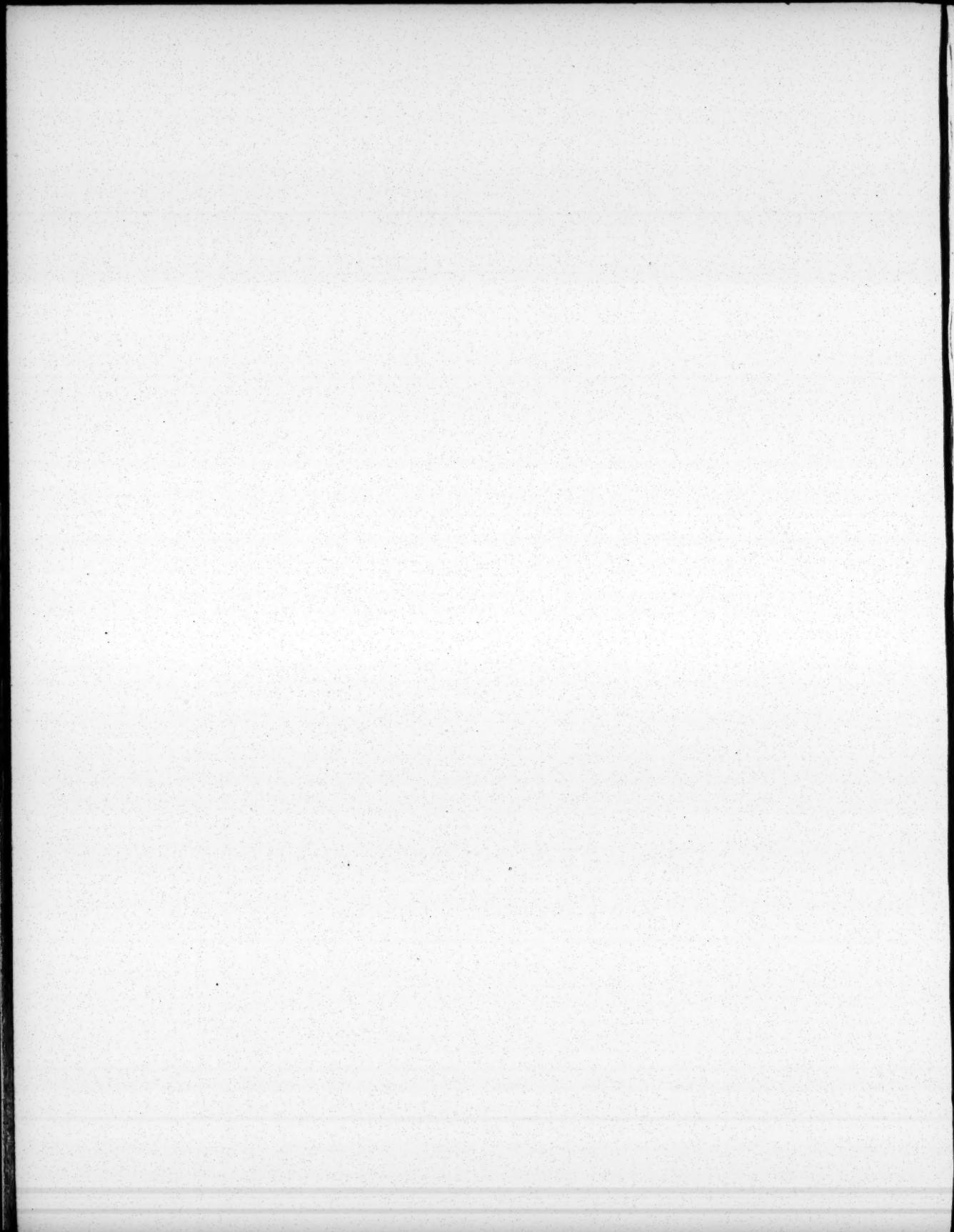
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